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# The People's Korea

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## KWP Delegation to 23rd CPSU Congress Leaves for Moscow

A delegation of the Korean Workers' Party left Pyongyang on Mar. 26 to attend the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, KCNA reported on Mar. 26.

The delegation is led by Choi Yong Kun (**Second from left in the photo**), Member of the Political Committee and Vice-chairman, of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly. The other members included in the delegation are Pak Sung Chul, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the KWP Central Committee and Foreign Minister; Huh Suk Sun, Member and Department Director, of the KWP Central Committee; Kim Byung Jik, Korean Ambassador to the USSR; and Kim Woo Jong, a Vice-department Director of the KWP Central Committee.

## S. Koreans Appealed to Thwart Additional Troop Dispatch to S. Vietnam

In connection with the South Korean Pak Jung Hi regime's decision to send more troops to South Vietnam, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front and the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland on Mar. 22 issued an appeal to the South Korean people and urged them to frustrate the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean stooges to dispatch more South Korean troops to South Vietnam, according to a KCNA report dated Mar. 22.

The appeal strongly condemned the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique which have already driven more than 20,000 troops into the battlefields of South Vietnam and are now scheming to bring the number to 50,000 by dispatching one more combat division and supplementary regiment. This step was taken at the demand of the U.S. imperialists who are trying to use more and more South Korean youths as their bullet shields in South Vietnam, the appeal declared.

By dispatching troops to South Vietnam, the Pak Jung Hi clique are committing an unpardonable crime against the Vietnamese people who have risen up in a just struggle for national liberation and independence, the appeal said.

The appeal urged the South Korean youths to refuse to go to South Vietnam and wage a powerful anti-U.S., national salvation struggle in South Korea for national liberation and freedom.

The appeal stressed:

The Korean people well remember how their compatriots who were called up to the aggressive war of Japanese imperialism through conscription or labour draft in the past met miserable death in the South Sea Islands and Southeast Asia.

Such a history of tragedy and disgrace must not be repeated.

Now, the people of the world are voicing strong denunciation against the gangster-like aggression of the U.S. imperialists on Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists represented by Johnson can not subdue the heroic Vietnamese people or save themselves from a shameful fiasco in Vietnam, no matter how many picked troops and modern weapons they may hurl into there.

## JOINT STATEMENT OF KWP & JCP DELEGATIONS ISSUED

**The Japan Communist Party delegation headed by Kenji Miyamoto, Standing Member of the Presidium and General Secretary, of the JCP Central Committee, left Korea on Mar. 21 by special plane after successfully winding up its 11-day visit to the country, KCNA reported.**

**Prior to the departure of the JCP delegation, a joint statement of the delegations of the Korean Workers' Party and the Japan Communist Party was published on Mar. 21.** **(The full text of the joint statement on page 2)**

**In Support of Vietnamese Anti-U.S. Struggle**

# Pyongyang City Meeting Held

A Pyongyang city mass rally to support the struggle of the Vietnamese people for national salvation against U.S. imperialism was held in Pyongyang on Mar. 19, KCNA reported on Mar. 19.

The rally was jointly sponsored by the Pyongyang City People's Committee, the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the Korean-Vietnam Friendship Society, the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity.

At the meeting, Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the C.C. of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the C.C. of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, and Fan Ginh Zang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese Embassy in Pyongyang, delivered speeches.

### Kim Wal Ryong's Speech (*Excerpts*)

The U.S. imperialists' war escalation against the Vietnam Democratic Republic is at once an act of grave infringement on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the VDR, and a vicious attack against socialist countries, Asian, African countries and against peace-loving people around the world.

The resistance struggle of the Vietnamese people for national salvation against the U.S. imperialist aggression is not only a sacred struggle to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of the country, but a just struggle for the defence of the socialist camp and the peace of Southeast Asia and of the world.

The reunification of Vietnam must be achieved independently by the Vietnamese people themselves without any external interference. The Korean people support in their entirety the four-point stand of the VDR Government and the five-point demand of the South Vietnam Nationl Front for Liberation

The Korean people regard the struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people as their own and are determined to share life and death with them in the struggle.

### Fan Ginh Zang's Speech (*Excerpts*)

In order to solve the Vietnamese question, the U.S. imperialists must respect the 1954 Geneva Agreements; stop the war of aggression in South Vietnam; withdraw completely their aggressive troops from South Vietnam; halt the bombing of the VDR unconditionally and permanently; and must let the Vietnamese people settle their domestic affairs by themselves. This is the sole and just way to solve the Vietnamese question, and there can be no other way.

The Vietnamese people are heightening vigilance against the machinations of bellicose U.S. imperialism, and are filled with firm determination to continue fighting for ten, twenty or more years, until they win a final victory.

**Participants at the Pyongyang city mass rally on Mar. 19 expressing surging indignation against U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Vietnam**

### Denunciation Meetings Against Troop Dispatch Held

Officers and men of the Korean People's Army unit to which Bai Ryong Jin belongs held a denunciation meeting on Mar. 16 and denounced the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique's decision to send again one division and one supplementary regiment of South Korean combat troops to South Vietnam, according to a Mar. 17 KCNA report.

Soldiers of the KPA unit to which Chang Chung Bong belongs and workers of the Pyongyang Construction Machine Factory also held denunciation meetings against the troop dispatch scheme of the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique.

## Miss Kim Song Soon Awarded Title of Merited Sportswoman

**Miss Kim Song Soon**

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Mar. 21 issued a decree on awarding the title of Merited Sportswoman of the DPRK to woman skater Miss Kim Song Soon, according to a KCNA report.

Kim Song Soon (27) won second place in total points standing at the World Women's Speed-skating Championships in Norway in February. She came first in the 1,500 metre event with a time of 2:29.4 and second in the 1,000 metre race with a time of 1:35.2.

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# JOINT STATEMENT

## Of Delegations of KWP And JCP

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party a delegation of the Japan Communist Party led by Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, paid a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from March 11 to 21, 1966.

During its stay the delegation of the Japan Communist Party had talks with the leaders of the Korean Workers' Party.

Present at the talks on behalf of the Korean Workers' Party were Comrade Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Pak Keum Chul, Li Hyo Soon and Kim Kwang Hyup, Members of the Political Committee and Vice-chairmen of the Central Committee of the KWP; Comrade Pak Yong Kook, Member and a Department Director of the Central Committee of the KWP; and Comrades Kim Kwang Jung and Kim Hi Joon, Vice-department Directors of the Central Committee of the KWP.

Present on behalf of the Japan Communist Party were Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, Standing Member of the Presidium and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Comrade Masayoshi Oka, Standing Member of the Presidium and Member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the JCP; Comrades Koreto Kurahara and Itaru Yonehara, Members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the JCP; Comrade Ichiro Sunama, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the JCP; and Comrades Koichiro Ueda, Tetsuzo Fuwa and Akira Kudo, Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the JCP.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with friendship and amity.

At the talks views were exchanged on questions concerning the present situation, the international communist movement and the strengthening of unity between the two Parties and other questions of common concern.

The delegations of the two Parties expressed satisfaction with the fact that the traditional friendship and solidarity formed between the two Parties in the long-drawn arduous struggle against the common enemies are daily strengthening and developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Korean and Japanese peoples have fought and are fighting against the common enemies.

In the past, the communists of the two countries waged a protracted, difficult struggle against Japanese imperialism and fought against its despotic rule and policies of aggression and colonial enslavement against other countries.

Today they are waging a common struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism which is coming back to life.

In this struggle the communists of Korea and Japan have been closely cooperating and supporting each other.

The cooperation and support of the communists of the two countries constitute great strength for each other in the struggle against the common enemy. The strengthening of cooperation and unity between the Korean Workers' Party and the Japan Communist Party is of weighty significance under the present condition in which the aggressive machinations against Asia by U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism tailing behind it are coming into the open.

The Japan Communist Party highly appraises the achievements made by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party.

The Korean people have done away with the backward colonial economy of the past and built a self-supporting national economy, and turned their country into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state, overcoming the difficult conditions caused by the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism through a heroic struggle.

Now in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a big upsurge is being effected today in all domains of the political, economic and cultural life, the entire people are closely rallied around the Korean Workers' Party and the political and moral unity of the people has been fortified.

However, the situation in South Korea today stands out in diametrical contrast to this: Economy has gone bankrupt, national culture is being trampled underfoot, the people are groaning from total political non-rights and poverty. The hardships and misfortunes of the South Korean people are the outcome of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the country-selling, treacherous policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The resistance struggle of the South Korean people for driving out the U.S. imperialist occupationists, overthrowing the military terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique and frustrating the reinvasion of Japanese militarism is gaining momentum. The struggle of the workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and all other sections of the people for the right to existence, for democracy, national dignity and self-dependent unification is growing in scope.

The Japan Communist Party expresses fervent support and encouragement to and militant solidarity with the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

The unification of Korea is the supreme national task of the Korean people.

The entire Korean people are waging a nation-wide struggle for achieving the unification of the country by themselves against the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy and nation-splitting policy.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must pull out of South Korea without delay. The Korean question must and can be settled only by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference.

The Japan Communist Party resolutely denounces the hostile policy pursued by U.S. imperialism and the Sato Government, which is trailing behind it, toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and expresses allout support to the policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the struggle of the Korean people for the self-dependent unification of the country.

The Japan Communist Party considers that the struggle of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people who are expediting the socialist construction of the country and reinforcing national defence in high spirits at the eastern outpost facing U.S. imperialism is a great contribution to the cause of peace and socialism.

Advancing in Japan is the massive struggle of the Japanese people for the abolition of the U.S. military bases, the return of Okinawa and Ogasawara and the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "Security Pact" and against the revival of Japanese militarism and the call of U.S. nuclear submarines and nuclear aircraft-carriers at Japanese ports.

The democratic forces of Japan are resolutely opposing the U.S. imperialists' criminal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and strongly demanding the abrogation of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" concluded under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism.

They are also exerting much efforts for the frustration of the anti-popular policy of the Sato Government which is scheming to revise the Constitution and introduce a smaller electorate system, suppressing the democratic rights of the Japanese people and ruining the people's living.

The Japan Communist Party is standing in the van of the struggle of the Japanese people for the formation of a national, democratic united front against the domination of U.S. imperialism and its junior partner, Japanese monopoly capital, and for Japan's independence, democracy, peace and neutrality and for the improvement of living.

The Korean Workers' Party considers that the struggle of the Japan Communist Party and the Japanese people is a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression on Asia and Japanese monopoly capital's policy of reviving and reinforcing militarism and greatly contributes to the cause of world peace.

The Japan Communist Party has consolidated its unity by smashing the anti-Party revisionist group of Shiga and Kamiyama and is making active efforts to build a powerful Party.

By its unflinching struggle the Japan Communist Party has won the firm support and trust of the working class and awakened toiling people of Japan.

The Korean Workers' Party fully supports the line and policy of the Japan Communist Party which is defending the interests of the Japanese people placed under the domination and oppression of U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital and expresses militant solidarity with the Japanese people in their struggle for the independence and peaceful, democratic development of Japan.

The U.S. imperialists are engrossed in outrageous intervention and aggression in all parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America and are directing the spearhead of their aggression, above all, against Asia.

U.S. imperialism has invested roughly 70 per cent of its economic and military "aid" in the Asian area and deployed nearly a half of its overseas troops in the Asian and Pacific area; it has framed up various military alliances and is using them in the anti-communist encirclement in Asia and in the implementation of its aggressive plan.

The delegations of the two Parties unanimously pointed out with emphasis that the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Vietnam and the struggle of the Vietnamese people against it have become the focus of the struggle between the imperialist forces and the anti-imperialist forces.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Japan Communist Party vehemently condemn the U.S. imperialists for persisting in the barbarous war of aggression in South Vietnam and illegally bombing the Vietnam Democratic Republic, flagrantly trampling underfoot the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

The U.S. imperialists are conducting "scorched-earth operations" of killing all, burning all and destroying all in South Vietnam and are bombing and strafing haphazardly schools, hospitals and populated areas of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

Not content with having hurled troops over 200,000 strong into South Vietnam, U.S. imperialism is continuously sending reinforcements, bringing in South Korean puppet troops and troops of other satellite countries in a big way, and is trying to extend the war of aggression to Laos, Cambodia and, furthermore, to China and Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' aggression against Vietnam is not only an act opposing the Vietnamese people but an open aggression against the socialist camp and a challenge to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are striving for national liberation and a grave menace to world peace and the security of all nations.

The delegations of the two Parties roundly denounce the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's criminal act of driving out, at the dictates of the U.S. imperialist masters, the South Korean youths to the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and the Sato Government's active cooperation in aggression against Vietnam.

The delegations of the two Parties resolutely condemn the so-called proposal for "peace discussions" loudly advertized by U.S. imperialism in an attempt to hoodwink the world public opinion.

The delegations of the two Parties consider that the Vietnamese question must be settled only on the basis of the four-point stand of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and the five-part statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the bombing of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, end the war of aggression in South Vietnam and withdraw the troops of the U.S. and its satellite countries.

The delegations of the two Parties warmly hail the heroic Vietnamese people who are dealing telling blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and extend utmost support and encouragement to them.

The two Parties consider it a sacred duty of the countries of the socialist camp, the communist and workers' parties and the peace-loving countries and peoples of the

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# JOINT STATEMENT

## Between Delegations of KWP And JCP

(Continued from page 2)

whole world to oppose the U.S. imperialists' criminal war of aggression and render active assistance to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Japan Communist Party will actively assist the Vietnamese people in their just struggle against U.S. aggression for national salvation and fight on together with the Vietnamese people until the U.S. imperialist aggressors are driven out of the whole of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people win independence and peace.

The two Parties are convinced that final victory belongs to the Vietnamese people and the defeat of the aggressors is inevitable.

The U.S. imperialists must clearly understand what grave consequences the expansion of the Vietnam war will bring about. If they, disregarding the consequences, continue to play with fire recklessly, they will be consumed in the flames they themselves kindled.

The delegations of the two Parties directed deep attention to the U.S.-toeing, reactionary policy of the Sato Government which is faithfully serving U.S. imperialism and its junior partner, Japanese monopoly capital.

The delegations of the two Parties strongly hold that the "ROK-Japan Treaty" concluded some time ago between the Sato Government and the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea is illegal and invalid and must be scrapped.

The "ROK-Japan Treaty" runs counter to the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan and menaces peace in Asia and the world. The integration of this Treaty with the Japan-U.S. "Security Pact" and the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty" virtually means the formation of a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" by U.S. imperialism, the Sato Government and the puppet cliques of South Korea and Taiwan.

This Treaty paves the way for the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of South Korea and creates a new obstacle to the solution of the question of Korea's unification. And it is fraught with the grave danger of enmeshing the Japanese territory and people deeper into the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism against Asia.

Japan has again become a dangerous hotbed of aggression and war in Asia. U.S. imperialism is openly trying to inveigle Japan into its Asian nuclear strategic system while the Japanese ruling circles are scheming to realise their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" by participating in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Asia.

The Sato Government has worked out aggressive plans against Korea and other Asian countries. The "Operation Three Arrows Plan" and the "Operation Flying Dragon Plan" mapped out under the command of U.S. imperialism are designed for preparing a war of aggression against Korea and other socialist countries. The Sato Government is pushing along with the nuclear armament of the Self-Defence Forces and contemplating to dispatch them overseas under the pretext of "cooperation with the United Nations."

Japan has become an operational and supply base for U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression in Vietnam.

The Sato Government is openly supporting the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Vietnam, helping the U.S. forces through the supply of large quantities of war materials and taking an active part in the war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam.

At home the Sato Government is pursuing a policy of reviving militarism and strengthening the political reaction. To this end, it is working to lend a more reactionary character to the state apparatuses and wantonly violate the rights of the people by revising the Constitution and fabricating various sorts of evil laws.

The delegations of the two Parties sternly denounce the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists to put up Japanese militarism as a shock-brigade in their Asian aggression by reviving and strengthening it and the schemings of the Sato Government which is again taking the road of aggression abroad, trailing behind them.

To struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism while fighting U.S. imperialism is an urgent task not only of the Japanese people but also of all the socialist countries and the peace-loving people. We should attach importance to the struggle against the revival and reinforcement of Japanese militarism, regarding it as an inseparable part of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, and frustrate its aggressive design through united action.

It is of particular importance to unmask the Sato Government which is disguising itself as a "friend" of the Asian and African peoples and thwart its diplomatic manoeuvres for disuniting the anti-imperialist forces.

Failure to wage a struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism means to strengthen the position of U.S. imperialism.

The delegations of the two Parties manifest their unanimous determination to cooperate closer with each other in the struggle against the common enemies, U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism which is in league with the former, and for the security of the Korean and Japanese peoples and maintenance of peace in Asia.

The delegations of the two Parties protest against and denounce the policy of persecution and discrimination of the Japanese authorities against the Korean citizens in Japan, which has become all the more unscrupulous since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

Both sides hold that the Korean citizens in Japan should be fully guaranteed the freedom of travel to and from the homeland, freedom of acquiring the nationality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, freedom of national education and all democratic national rights. The Japanese Government should treat and protect the Korean citizens in Japan as foreigners, and put an immediate end to such criminal acts as murder and violence against them.

The delegations of the two Parties strongly protest against the barbarous suppression of the Indonesian Communist Party and democratic forces and massacre, perpetrated by the Indonesian Rightist reactionary forces at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

The unwarranted step of outlawing the Indonesian Communist Party and progressive democratic organizations must be withdrawn. The anti-communist racket kept up by the Indonesian reactionary forces must be stopped at once and the illegal arrests and trial of progressive personages and unjust verdict upon them be cancelled.

The delegations of the two Parties manifest unshakable solidarity with and support to the progressive forces in Indonesia which are defending the national independence and democratic development of the country, rejecting the scheme of foreign imperialism and the reactionary forces at home to turn Indonesia to the Right.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Japan Communist Party express firm solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are struggling against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and for national liberation and consolidation of independence.

Both sides express firm solidarity with the working class and the working people at large in the capitalist countries who are fighting against exploitation and oppression by the monopoly capital at home and abroad and against the reactionary policies of the ruling quarters.

All the international events in recent years attest to the absolut correctness of the stand of the Meeting of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties which termed in its Statement U.S. imperialism the biggest international exploiter, ringleader of aggression and war, bulwark of modern colonialism, chieftain of world reaction and international gendarme.

The United States is the most aggressive and reactionary imperialist state and the ringleader of world imperialism.

U.S. imperialism is perpetrating aggression and subversive machinations against the socialist states and peace-loving countries, suppressing the struggle of peoples for national liberation and social progress and harassing peace everywhere in the world.

U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 common enemy of the world people.

Modern revisionism has been obscuring this fact by beautifying U.S. imperialism. The delegations of the two Parties unanimously considered that the anti-U.S. struggle is closely linked with the struggle against opportunism which is shunning it.

The delegations of the two Parties asserted that under the present situation in which U.S. imperialism is running wild in the aggressive war, the struggle against it is the main international task of all the progressive people of the world.

They are convinced that it is the first and foremost task of the socialist countries and communist and workers' parties to unite broad anti-imperialist forces and concentrate all strength on the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Taking advantage of certain difficulties created within the international communist movement, U.S. imperialism is scheming to escalate the aggressive war in Vietnam, strangulate the national liberation movement and invade and destroy the socialist countries one by one. Failure to counteract this with the united might of the anti-imperialist forces hampers the efforts to crush the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war in a more effective way.

The delegations of the two Parties unanimously emphasized that under such situation it is urgent above all to strengthen the international joint action and united front of the anti-imperialist forces in checking the U.S. imperialists' aggression of Vietnam and assisting the Vietnamese people.

The anti-imperialist united front can display its decisive might only if all the anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces of the world unite against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, centering around the socialist camp, the international communist and working class movements and the national liberation movement.

Even under conditions in which many difficulties exist in realising this, it is important to make every positive effort for the successful development of the international united action and united front of these anti-imperialist forces in order to implement the pressing task of aiding the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialists' aggression of Vietnam.

The delegations of the two Parties asserted that the international democratic movement plays an important role in strengthening international joint struggle and united front against U.S. imperialism.

It is to be welcomed for the stepped-up anti-U.S. joint action that recently a number of meetings of international democratic organizations denounced the aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism and adopted measures to assist the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

Especially, the Asian, African and Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference held in Havana in January this year made important success in forming the anti-imperialist united front of the peoples of the three continents.

The delegations of the two Parties deem it necessary to invigorate the activities of the Asian, African and Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Organization and wage a joint, anti-imperialist struggle, rallying broad democratic forces of the international democratic movement in all fields.

They consider it essential to fight to achieve the genuine unity of the socialist camp and the genuine solidarity of the international communist movement.

Unity is the powerful weapon of the working class. The unity of the ranks of the international communist movement multiplies its strength several fold.

Hence, struggle should be waged in defence of the purity of Marxism-Leninism, opposing modern revisionism and, at the same time, guarding against dogmatism and factionalism in the international communist movement.

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# U.S. Sabotages MAC Meeting; Bent on Boosting South Korean Firepower

The U.S. side, which has been systematically obstructing the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and the performance of duties of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), perpetrated a crude, perfidious act of boycotting a MAC meeting called by the Korean-Chinese side.

In a notification sent to the U.S. side on Mar. 15, the Korean-Chinese side proposed to it to hold a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission at 11:00 hours on Mar. 18 to discuss a question concerning the implementation of the Agreement.

But, the U.S. side made no reply to the Korean-Chinese side as to whether a meeting should be held or not till 11:00 hours on Mar. 18, the proposed date for the meeting, on the absurd excuse of "prior notification of agenda," which was thoroughly refuted by the Korean-Chinese side, and did not turn up to the meeting place, thereby leading the proposed meeting to a miscarriage.

On Mar. 18, the Korean-Chinese side again proposed to the U.S. side to hold a MAC meeting at 14:00 hours on Mar. 19. But, this request was flatly turned down by the U.S. side.

On Mar. 21, the Korean-Chinese side again proposed to the U.S. side to hold a MAC meeting for discussing questions concerning the implementation of the Agreement. But, that day, too, the U.S. side did not turn up to the meeting hall.

On Mar. 22, the Korean-Chinese side repeated its proposal to the U.S. side for holding a MAC meeting at 9:00 a.m. that day. But, the U.S. side refused to turn out at the meeting place. The Korean-Chinese side, despite such insincere attitude on the part of the U.S. side again proposed to it to meet at 16:00 hours on the same day. But, the U.S. side turned down this request, too.

**Bellicose brass hats of the puppet South Korean Army watching a military operation recently conducted along the U.S.-held demilitarized zone in Korea**

The Korean-Chinese side strongly denounced the U.S. side for its insincere attitude, saying that the U.S. side must bear responsibility for the consequences arising from its obstinate evasion of the discussion of questions related to the implementation of the Korean ceasefire agreement.

### More Military Equipment Introduced

South Korean News Agency Hapdong Tongshin reports that the United States has recently supplied the South Korean army with 150 boats to be used in river-crossing operations.

The U.S. imperialists have shipped quantities of military equipment to South Korea since the outset of the year and handed it over to the South Korean puppet army as a reward for the dispatch of the puppet troops to South Vietnam.

In the past two months, they transferred 20 M-48 tanks and 82 big-size gun carriages to the puppet army.

### Yankee Shoots Korean Boy

A Yankee soldier belonging to the "C" Company, Second Battalion, Ninth Regiment of the Second U.S. Infantry Division, stationed in Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, shot for no reason a Korean boy passing by a U.S. army barrack on Mar. 20, according to Radio Dong-a.

This boy, Kim Sook Ha, received a serious injury.

Now the U.S. imperialists are scheming to send to South Korea three destroyers, two large-size LST's and new-type aircraft including F-5-A supersonic fighter-bombers.

### Military Airport To Be Expanded

The U.S. imperialists are planning to invest two million dollars in the expansion of a military airport in Taegu, North Kyungsang Province, South Korea, according to reports from South Korea.

After the completion of the project which will begin in May, the airport will have a runway 9,000 feet long and 150 feet wide.

## U.S. Military Drills in S. Korea

The U.S. aggressive troops launched a war exercise on Mar. 21 in Chulwon area, Kangwon Province of South Korea, according to a report from Seoul.

This exercise is being staged for "testing" the power of the puppet army battalion equipped with M-48 tanks which were illegally shipped into South Korea and handed over to the puppet army at the beginning of this year to "modernize" it.

U.S. Army Commander D. Beach and other high-ranking officials were watching the exercise.

D. Beach bragged that more U.S. tanks would be brought into South Korea to reinforce the puppet army.

Earlier, on Feb. 22, a joint U.S.-"ROK" anti-aircraft, anti-warship military exercise was launched on around Namhyungje, an islet off the southern coast of South Korea, according to a Radio Hankook Moonhwa report from Seoul.

The exercise was participated in by more than 30 naval vessels and air force of the U.S. navy and by a huge number of puppet South Korean naval force.

Meanwhile, reports from Seoul said that the South Korean navy recently wound up its 27-day landing military operation along the Chumunjin coastal area of the East Sea. Called the "Sea Bear Operation," this large-scale military drill, which started on Feb. 15 under the leadership of U.S. officers, was participated in by a large number of "ROK" naval vessels and force, including the third "ROK" naval division mobile squadrons and marines.

# Labour Struggles Still Continuing in S. Korea

About 110 South Korean technicians manning 27 U.S. Army microwave sites in South Korea have refused to report to work since Mar. 16, imposing additional burdens on the U.S. Army personnel. The technicians were employes of the "International Development Co. (IDC)," a New Zealand firm, which had been in contract with the U.S. Army for the past six years. They are insisting that the new contract terms forwarded by the "Sinjung Co.," which succeeded the New Zealand firm, are not acceptable. The "IDC's" contract expired on Mar. 15.

The take-home pay of 22,000 won proposed by "Sinjung" is about the same as "IDC," but the bonuses, calculated on the basic pay, are about 7,000 won less, the technicians said. The "IDC" gave a basic pay of 19,700 won. The "Sinjung Co." proposed to pay 12,000 won.

The technicians charged that the "Sinjung Company's" working condition called for deploying only three technicians to some sites. A microwave site is manned 24 hours a day, and "Sinjung's" agreements give the workers no leeway for sick leave or annual leave, they charged.

Meanwhile, two high ranking members of the union of Korean technicians manning the microwave equipment for the U.S. Forces Korea were arrested on Mar. 21 for instigating the 108 union members to boycott their work. Arrested were Choi Yun Sik, secretary-general of the "IDC" employes union and Choi Yun Gi, public relations officer of the union. Chairman Li Chang, and Vice-chairman Li Moon Chan, of the union are sought by police. They were charged with disturbance of business operation and violation of the "Anti-Communist Law." The Seoul police said that the walkout "imposes additional burdens on U.S. military personnel."

One hundred and fourteen interns and resident doctors at the "National Medical Centre" on Mar. 21 demanded the hospital authorities continue payment of their 1,000 won monthly subsidies.

The doctors held a five-hour meeting at the auditorium of the hospital.

On Mar. 19, they refused to work for a few hours for the same reason.

The resident doctors at the meeting said 1,000 won means less than four dollars a month, "which the hospital should be able to afford to pay."

Sixty-six workers at the Hapdong Foundry in Taejon City, South Choongchung Province, launched a strike on Mar. 10, in protest a-

(Continued on page 5)

## Joint Statement

(Continued from page 3)

The delegations of the two Parties stress that all the communist and workers' parties without exception should strictly abide by the norms governing relations among fraternal parties, if the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement are to be genuinely solid.

There can be no partywith privileged position within the international communist movement. All parties, big or small and whether of socialist country or not, are equal and independent.

Unilateral will should not be forced upon fraternal parties and any acts of meddling in their internal affairs and bringing pressure to bear upon them are absolutely impermissible.

As was emphasized in the Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of 81 Countries, all parties are independent, and shape their lines and policies in keeping with Marxist-Leninist principles and according to the specific conditions in their respective countries. Only by so doing can they correctly lead revolution in their countries and fulfil their entire responsibility for that revolution and, at the same time, be faithful to the international obligations. Thus each party jointly contributes to the theories of Marxism-Leninism and to the development of the international communist movement.

The unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement should be realized on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationarism and on the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and 1960 Statement of the representatives of the fraternal parties.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Japan Communist Party will strive to overcome differences in the international communist movement in keeping with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to achieve its genuine solidarity.

The delegations of the two Parties are convinced that the friendship and solidarity between the Korean Workers' Party and the Japan Communist Party will contribute to defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism and strengthening the ranks of the international communist movement.

The delegations of the two Parties note with satisfaction that their talks will be greatly conducive to further cementing the unity between the two Parties based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to developing the friendly relations between the working class and peoples of the two countries.

**March 21, 1966**
**Pyongyang**

# Pak Jung Hi's Troop Dispatch Bill Pushed Through Marathon Session

The Pak Jung Hi clique on Mar. 20 pushed their way through the "National Assembly plenary session" to win the final legislative approval of the projected additional dispatch of South Korean combat troops to South Vietnam. Under a stern instruction of the U.S. imperialists, they steered the session to a vote for the final parliamentary consent to the plan of boosting the South Korean forces in Vietnam to the level of 50,000-man or corps strength.

The dispatch plan was introduced for deliberation to the "Assembly plenary session" on Mar. 18 shortly after the "Defense and Foreign Affairs Committees" finished their 10-day joint preliminary study.

During the interpellation, puppet Prime Minister Chung Il Kwon testified before the session that the South Korean forces in Vietnam might be allowed to take part in a positive offensive into North Vietnam, if decided as necessary by the joint operation command of the U.S., South Korea and South Vietnam. "Foreign Minister" Li Dong Won testified that he felt the need of finally completing a "collective military alliance" among "free-world" nations in Asia. He explained that Asian nations friendly to South Korea were closely linked with each other, as they had concluded bilateral defense treaties with the U.S.

The final parliamentary consent to the additional dispatch of troops came at 11: 20 a.m., in a record-making marathon session, which lasted for nearly 21 hours, from 2:40 p.m. on Mar. 19.

With the plan approved (by a vote of 95-27, with three abstentions and 50 members absent), the Pak Jung Hi regime will send a regimental combat team in April and an army division in July to South Vietnam, Hankook Moonhwa reported from Seoul.

Enraged by the parliamentary consent to the additional troop dispatch to South Vietnam, the South Korean public are turning vehement fire on the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

A South Korean paper said that the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam is "supply of human bullets" to the United States" and "manifestation of servility."

"For whom on earth," the paper said, "should our soldiers stake their lives in the battlefield without a frontline, which is studded all over with pitfalls of death?"

South Korean intellectuals are raising their voices against sending more troops to South Vietnam.

"The policy of (South) Korea must be shaped from the independent stand of Korea, not from the stand of the United States," cried a pressman. A politician said: "If troop dispatch is carried out by force, the people should counter it by action."

## 4,000 S. Korean Technicians Heading for South Vietnam

According to a report of Dongyang Tongshin in Seoul, Pak Jung Hi started on Mar. 17 to ship out 4,000 technical personnel to South Vietnam to help the U.S. prosecution of war there.

An official of the U.S. civil engineering group of Raymond-Morrison-Knudsen, which is building roads and ports for the U.S. army in South Vietnam, visited Seoul recently and demanded the "South Korean Overseas Development Corporation" supply 35,000 workers including technical personnel. He announced a plan to get the reinforcement of manpower mainly from South Korea hereafter.

Under this plan, a contract has been signed on sending 4,000 technicians by the end of October.

To use them as technicians and also as cannon fodder, when necessary, the Pak Jung Hi gang is giving them military training at a puppet army engineering school.

As is known, Pak Jung Hi has already dispatched over 20,000 South Korean youths as bullet shields for the U.S. army in South Vietnam and is now making preparations to send another division and another regiment in the near future.

He also sent South Korean civil engineering workers to Thailand as well under the U.S. plan for the expansion of war in the Southeast Asian area.

## 135th Repatriation Ship for Chongjin

The 135th repatriation ship on Mar. 25 left Niigata Port, Japan, for Chongjin Port, the DPRK, taking Korean citizens here on board.

Before the departure, a sending-off meeting was held on the pier. Speaking at the meeting, Kim Byung Shik, Secretary-General of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), on behalf of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan, expressed his determination to make efforts for the continuously successful implementation of the Koreans' repatriation work which the Japanese Government, particularly since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," has eagerly been plotting to destroy.

He was followed by Kim Ju Yung, delegation chief of the DPRK Red Cross Society.

## Labour Struggles

(Continued from page 4)

gainst an act of infringement upon their human rights by management.

Workers employed at the three public corporations in Junjoo City, South Cholla Province, have been on a strike since February, in demand of an increase in their wages. Recently, thirty-three of the strikers were dismissed on the charges that they had played a leading role in organizing trade unions in February.

### Workers' Demands Partially Met

One hundred and forty-eight South Korean workers employed by the branch offices of nine Japanese firms in Seoul have pushed through part of their demands after a 10-day strike. Cowed by the vehement fighting of the workers, Mitsui, Mitsubishi and other Japanese firms promised to raise wages by 25-30 per cent and pay bonus and overtime charges.

On Mar. 8, the 148-member Japanese Commercial Firm Workers Union went into a 48-hour strike against the Japanese firms, demanding a 100 per cent wage increase. On Mar. 10, they went into an indefinite strike when mediation broke down and the time limit had expired.

Meanwhile, about 7,000 Seoul regional chapter members of the Foreign Organizations Employes Union declared that they would stage a sympathy rally and demonstration on the morning of Mar. 19 at Namsan Hill in support of the striking JCFWU members.

Employed at 11 harbours, 940 South Korean dredgers who had been in labour disputes with management since last December, had part of their demands met on Mar. 6. That day, the South Korean "Construction Department" announced that the strikers' wages should be increased by 7 cent, and that the new basis for their salaries should be applicable retroactively to January. Further, matters such as that on extra allowances for the workers were agreed to be solved in the future negotiations between labour and management. Thus, a strike which had been planned to start on Mar. 7 for an indefinite period of time, was temporarily suspended.

Workers employed at railway stations to unload coal under the management of the "Government"-run Coal Corporation also suspended their two-day strike as the puppet Government authorities and their management had recognized their original demand for a 340 per cent increase in their wages.

# Sato's Plot for Troop Dispatch To Okinawa

Speaking at a Diet session on Mar. 11, Japanese Prime Minister Sato stated that "Japan is under obligation to defend Okinawa in case the island is attacked," revealing his intention to dispatch "Self-Defense Forces" abroad.

Commenting on this, Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Korean Workers' Party C.C., said on Mar. 18 that Sato's remarks serve to indicate that today the revived Japanese militarists are taking a share in the U.S. Far Eastern strategy and are head over heels involved in its policy of aggression and war.

Since the U.S. imperialists detached Okinawa from Japan in 1951 under the San Francisco "Peace Treaty," they have turned it into an advance post and supply centre for their strategic system in the Far East and are now shipping from this island quantities of weapons and war materials to South Vietnam.

The commentary continued: Okinawa has been converted into a U.S. nuclear base spearheaded against such Asian socialist countries as Korea and China.

Sato's argument about Japan's "obligation to defend Okinawa" sheds light on his intention to take part in the U.S. plan for spreading the Vietnam war to the whole of Asia, by dispatching Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" to this island.

This move is part of the systematic machinations of the Japanese militarists to realize their aggressive ambition in Asia by capitalizing on the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism after making the dispatch of "Self-Defence Forces" abroad *fait accompli*.

Recalling Sato's description of Japan's defense of Okinawa as an expression of "compatriotism" and "patriotism," the commentary wrote: But he does not care a whit about the interests of the Okinawans. His ulterior aim is to realize his own ambition by taking an active part in the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists.

Noting that the Japanese people, having marked off a "month of action" for the return of Okinawa and the Ogasawara islands are now resolutely fighting against the Sato Government scheme for troop dispatch to Okinawa, the commentary hailed it as a just struggle for checking U.S. aggression and achieving the genuine independence, peace and security of Japan.

No matter how many times Sato may call black white, he can never veil his true nature as a stooge of the U.S. imperialists or arrest the just struggle of the Japanese people. Overseas troop dispatch will only hasten his own doom.

Pyongyang Shinmoon condemns Sato's statement as a challenge to the Japanese people and the Asian people, including the Korean people.

# "ROK" Revised Budget Bill for Extortion

The South Korean "National Assembly" on Mar. 15 introduced to its plenary session the "administration"-compiled first revised supplementary budget bill and immediately referred it to the standing committees concerned for their preliminary study. In introducing the additional spending bill, scaled at 17.7 billion won, puppet Prime Minister Chung Il Kwon told the legislature that the bill was aimed at covering "urgent expenditures" needed for the projected additional dispatch of South Korean combat troops to South Vietnam and the utilization of "property claims funds" due from Japan.

The supplementary budget bill, when passed, will bring the total budget of this year to 139,686,300,000 won.

The "administration" submitted the budget bill to the legislature shortly after it was passed by the "Cabinet" earlier in the morning. The Pak Jung Hi clique plan to pass the bill through the "Assembly" before the current parliamentary session closes, while the opposition Minjung-dang Party is determined to shelve the budgetary study for the present session.

The revenue sources of the budget are funds due from Japan under the "first-year implementation plan" of the South Korean "property claims funds agreement" and more tax collections from the people. The outlay earmarked in the additional budget bill of 17,713,600,000 won is chiefly for financing the additional dispatch of an army division and a regiment, plus their supporting units to South Vietnam and for the installation of eight new "consular" offices in Japan and expansion of the "Korean Embassy" in Tokyo. Only a paltry sum is earmarked for the much-vaunted "investment and loans for economic growth." Appropriations for medium and small enterprises, which occupy an important place in the South Korean economy, account for only 14 per cent of the total expenditure and those for fishing industry are no more than 1 per cent.

Meanwhile, members of the opposition party voiced critical views that the sources of the funds included in the budget bill for reinforcement of "ROK" soldiers in South Vietnam were ambiguous.

The South Korean public circles cynically called the supplementary budget a "budget for extortion and corruption" and "budget for elections" slated for next year.

# "We Will Devote Ourselves Heart and Soul to the Cause of Our Country"

*Under the warm care extended by the fatherland and Premier Kim Il Sung and thanks to the correct guidance of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), this year, too, thousands of Korean pupils and students in Japan have graduated from Korean schools of all levels.*

*Through schooling for many years, they have been educated in the spirit of love for the fatherland and people and of international friendship and amity with the Japanese people and the peoples of the world.*

*However, the Japanese Government is now making desperate efforts to suppress and undermine, by inventing various excuses, the democratic and national education of Korean nationals in Japan with a view to imposing "assimilation education" upon their children.*

*The following letters from two graduates clearly prove the correctness of our national education, and fully bear out the unjustifiableness of the act of the Japanese Government.*

**The 8th graduation ceremony of the Korean University, which is the highest seat of democratic and national education for the Korean younger generation in Japan, was held with splendor at the auditorium on March 15 last.**

## "I Will Be Faithful to the End to the Fatherland"

**Li Kyung Ho**

No country in the world but Korea has had a university in a foreign land for its overseas citizens.

Under the warm care extended by our state and Premier, I have studied for four years, as a scholarship student, at the Korean University, the highest seat of learning for Korean youths in Japan.

Before I entered the Korean University, I was in the depths of despair, suffering from all manner of national discrimination and maltreatment. But it was entirely thanks to the care extended by the fatherland and the Premier that I could have an opportunity of learning in the university and could find the path I ought to tread in future, as a real Korean young man.

With the graduation ceremony near at hand, my heart is filled with gratitude to my country and to the respected and beloved Premier that have brought me this happiness and honor I enjoy today and I am firmly resolved to do my best in the future as an honest Korean youth.

A Korean saying goes: "Those who brought me up are dearer to me than my parent who brought me forth." Indeed, the four years of learning at the university, where the bright rays of hope for the future took the place of the grim days of my past, has been the happiest and the worthiest period in my life.

Now I have clearly realized what I ought to do. I have come to grasp the real meaning of love for the country. I have understood how sacred it is to fight devotedly for the fatherland—how much blood the Korean communists headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung had shed in the anti-Japanese partisan struggles in the 1930's!

Even at this moment, brothers in the southern half of our Republic, are groaning under the tyranny of the foreign occupationists and their placeman Pak Jung Hi.

The more I ponder on my happy situation, the deeper I feel grieved at the miserable lot of South Korean brothers who, deprived of the means of living and learning, are undergoing indescribable hardships under the U.S. colonial rule.

Meditating on the four years of my campus life, I once again made a fresh determination to repay the fatherland and the Premier for their warm care extended to me.

With unshaken faith, here I swear: I will be faithful to the end to my fatherland and Premier, braving whatever adversity that may be in store for us. Upholding our Premier's teachings, I will devote myself disinterestedly to the good of the Korean compatriots untill at last our country will be unified and become more prosperous.

For this purpose, I am firmly resolved, as a reliable CHONGRYUN worker, to arm myself with Premier Kim Il Sung's thought, defend the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN led by Chairman Han Duk Su and carry out its decisions unconditionally, for the cause of our national unity.

## "Firmly Resolved to Stand on the Platform"

**Pak Kyung Soon**

It is a great joy and honor for me to be able to graduate from my high school and to contribute, in future, to CHONGRYUN's patriotic work.

Twenty full years have elapsed since Koreans in Japan took their first step in their democratic and national education early in 1946, or a year after the Korean Liberation.

In spite of all the ordeals they underwent during all periods of their educational work, notably the April 24 Incident in 1948 (when all Korean schools in Japan were ordered to be closed by the U.S. Army ) included, Korean schools in Japan have been getting more and more prosperous, thanks to the colossal sums of educational funds and scholarships from the fatherland and the Premier.

I have once tasted unbearable national insult and discriminative treatment while attending a Japanese school, not having any pride as a Korean youth.

So I must express my thanks to CHONGRYUN because I owe to CHONGRYUN what I am today—what I have been, able to lead a worthy life at the Korean school as an awakened Korean. Many things changed my consciousness. By taking active part in such functions as mass games, "Hymn to the fatherland," "Our glorious fatherland," which were held last year on an unprecedented scale to commemorate the 17th founding anniversary of the DPRK, and by sending off and welcoming back the repatriation boat which carries regularly Korean residents in Japan to their mother country, the DPRK, I have become aware of the honor of being born a Korean.

After receiving 40-day night lessons last year, I made up my mind to devote myself to teaching in the future.

I will do what I can do to bring up Korean sons and daughters in Japan and will do my best for the 100,000 Korean youngsters who even now attend Japanese schools and whose education has been posed as an urgent problem in view of the recent effectuation of the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty."

This, I think, is the best way for requiting the fatherland and the Premier for their great care.

## APPEAL TO OUR READERS: WE ARE IN URGENT NEED OF YOUR SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGEMENT!

As was already reported time and again through the **People's Korea,** in connection with the effectuation of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and, in particular, of the "Agreement on the Legal Status of Korean Residents in Japan," the Japanese Government is making all-out efforts to impose "ROK" nationality upon Korean nationals in Japan and to suppress the democratic and national eduction of Koreans in Japan.

Viewed from every angle, the discriminatory and suppressive policy of the Japanese Government is unreasonable and unjustifiable.

In the light of historical facts that Koreans here were forcibly brought to Japan for forced labor and military service during the Japanese colonial rule in the past and in view of international law and practices, the Japanese Government should assume a legal and moral responsibility for ensuring them democratic and national rights.

Despite this, the Japanese Government has been pursuing a suppressive policy against Korean citizens in Japan.

Therefore, in this connection, Chairman Han Duk Su of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) sent on Feb. 21 a letter appealing to the peoples of the world to give a helping hand to the struggle of Korean residents in Japan.

At present, we stand in urgent need of the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the world who love justice, peace and freedom.

It is our sincere desire that our dear readers of the **People's Korea** will send us letters of encouragement regarding questions of nationality choice and of national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

Your comment and opinion will encourage us to redouble our efforts to defend the democratic and national rights of Korean residents in Japan.

**COMMENT:**

**Country** .....

**Occupation** .....

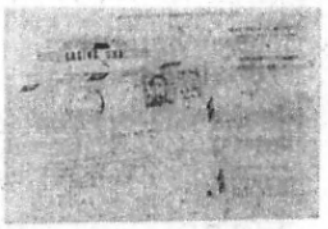
**Name** .....

## World People Support Koreans' Movement for DPRK Nationality

*Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) sent on Feb. 22 a letter to the Japanese people and the peoples of the world in which he called on them to render active support and encouragement to the movement of the Korean residents in Japan to change their nationality "ROK" to Korea.*

*In response to this appeal, many Japanese people and the peoples of the world have been sending letters of encouragement to Chairman Han Duk Su.*

*Following is a letter sent by Mr. M. M. Monosco, editor and publisher of the* **Laging Una** *in the U.S.*



Dear Chairman Han:

I have received your letter regarding the nationality status of Korean residents in Japan and concur with you that it is unjust and undemocratic to force ROK nationality on such residents.

Since our world is divided at this time into nation-states, every person should be permitted to hold the nationality of his choice. Freedom to choose is an essential democratic right that should in no case be denied.

This certainly should apply to Korean residents in Japan. They should have complete freedom to decide, without any coercion whatsoever, whether they wish to be Republic of Korea (ROK) citizens, or citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK.)

Having chosen his nationality, the Korean resident in Japan should have the unrestricted right to travel to and from his homeland, whether this be North (DPRK) or South (ROK) Korea.

There will be no problem once the artificial division of Korea is ended and a government representing the people is set up in Seoul. I hope that day is not far distant.

Please be assured of the sympathy of this newspaper in your efforts to hold up the democratic rights of your people.

The People's Korea

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